



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MAP NOTICES.

BY

HENRY GANNETT.

Atlas of the State of Pennsylvania, prepared under the direction of Joseph R. Bien, Julius Bien & Company, New York, 1900. Folio II., Plates XLVII., with Index.

As is stated in the title, this atlas has been compiled from the original surveys and various local surveys revised and corrected, the whole structure resting upon the triangulations and surveys of the U. S. Geological Survey, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Lake Survey, and the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

The atlas comprises a large folded map of the United States showing counties, reduced from the nine-sheet map of the U. S. Geological Survey, a large folded map of Pennsylvania, scale 1 inch to 8 miles, a geological map of the State, a relief map, and a map showing mean annual rainfall and temperature. This is followed by statistical diagrams. The body of the atlas is composed of county maps, on a scale of 1 inch to 3 miles, and maps of the largest cities and their environs.

The county maps represent the township, city and borough boundaries, streams and roads, but make no attempt at representing the relief, which, in fact, is too imperfectly known over most of the State to warrant any attempt at its representation.

This is, doubtless, as accurate and complete a representation of the State of Pennsylvania as can be made with our present knowledge of it, and will remain the primary source of geographic information until the completion of the survey of the State by the U. S. Geological Survey.

The engravings, printing, paper and binding are of the best.

THE REPORT OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION has just been issued in the form of a quarto volume of 500 pages, and a portfolio containing 7 maps and 6 profiles.

Map No. I is issued in the form of 4 sheets, sheet No. I being a general map of the Nicaragua Canal region, sheet No. II the geology of the same region, being the same as Map No. I, upon

which geological colors are superimposed; sheets Nos. III and IV represent the rainfall for 1890 and 1898 respectively over the same region.

Map No. II, issued in 3 sheets, shows the projected lines of the canal, upon a scale of 5,000 feet to 1 inch.

Map No. III is issued in 20 sheets, together with an index, and shows the projected lines of the canal on a scale of 1,500 feet to 1 inch, in great detail.

Map No. IV is Greytown Harbor.

Map No. V is the Harbor of Brito.

Map No. VI shows the hydrography of the Caribbean coast from Indio River to the mouth of the Colorado, and

Map No. VII shows Lake Nicaragua with soundings.

The profiles are those of the various proposed routes for the canal and for a railroad across the isthmus.

The work is an important contribution, not only to the immediate purposes of building the canal, but to general geographic information concerning the region.